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[From a beautiful Poem, occupying fifteen pages of the
Democratic Review, (says the Philadelphia Am. Sen-
tinel) we make the following extract. It bears a strik-
ing resemblance to "Drake's American Flag," and we
are almost led to believe that it is from the pen of the
Junior "Croaker." Nothing surely can fill the breast
of the patriot with more lofty feelings than to gaze upon
the flag of his country, as it floats tranquilly in the
breeze, an emblem of national glory—drapery sans
fache.]

"Flag of my country! in thy folds
Are wrapped the treasures of the heart;
Where'er that waving sheet is fanned,
By breezes of the sea or land,
In bids the life-blood surge.

It is not that among those stars
The fiery crest of Mars shines out
It is not that on battle-plain,
Midst heaps of harness'd warriors slain,
It flaps triumphant o'er the rout.

Short-lived the joy that conquest yields;
Flushed victory is bathed in tears;
The burden of that bloody fame,
Which shouting thousands loud proclaim,
Sends sad to widow's ears.

Thou hast a deeper, stronger hold,
Flag of my country! on the heart,
Than when o'er mustered hosts unfurled;
Thou art a signal to the world,
At which the Nations start.

Thou art a symbol of the power,
Whose sheltering wings our homes surround;
Guarded by thee was childhood's morn,
And where thy cheering folds are borne,
Order and Peace are found.

Flag of my favored country, hail!
Blessings abound where thou dost float!
Best robe for living Freedom's form,
Fit pall to spread upon the tomb,
Should Heaven to death devote.

Waste over us in glory still,
And be our guardians as now;
Each wick of heaven kiss thy cheeks!
And witnessed be the arm that seeks,
To swing that banner low!

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

BEAUTIES OF SPRING.

Spring does not seem as it once did—I used to think
it was a most lovely time; "all beauty to the eye and
music to the ear."

Whether I have received this impression from the im-
aginative luxuriance of Poetry, the visionary scenes and
tales of Romance, or from the more lively and vivid en-
ergies and sentiments of my boyhood I am at a loss to
conjecture. But certain it is, spring has lost more than
half her beauty and loveliness. Once, it seemed a part
of Paradise blooming with flowers and verdant comeli-
ness, and teeming with life and gracefulness, cheered by
a clear calm blue sky over head, a genial air, and mel-
lowing sunshine, soft rosy clouds, untroubled by chilling
blasts; but alas! where have they fled?—or is it indeed
the lapse of time, which has corroded my blood, and "froze
the genial-current of my soul," by the damp autumn of
life's waning energies and decaying fires of human sensi-
bility?

Spring now seems to me, compared with what it once
was, somewhat, as I guess, the maiden lady's features
appeared to her, in the mirror, after the critical period
of twenty-eight had passed away, and she still seemed to
be the same lovely creature in form, symmetry and grace-
fulness, excepting a few unwelcome wrinkles and a lit-
tle stiffness in her gait. O what inroads, envious time,
—dost thou make, not only in the human form and features,
and personal attractions, but on the wide world around
us! Spring, to be sure, has some beauties left—some
embellishments and excellences and charms to attract
the eye and ear, and to animate the heart and give new
impulse to the crimson blood. We feel revived to behold
the snows of winter melt away, and the northern blasts
die away, and give place to the gentler zephyrs of the
west—a warmer and more tender pulsation runs through
our frame, and our bosoms glow with more generous
sentiments, more ardent sympathies towards our neigh-
bors, and even towards our foe.

In the mildness and bloom of spring, I love to go forth
into the fields and groves and forest, and rove at ran-
dom, wherever fancy dictates. 'Tis a freedom I delight
in, to be free as the softening air I breathe, and unfet-
tered as the birds around me. But I enjoyed such ram-
bles once better than I do now; my mind fed upon the
scenes around me, more than it does now—two score
years have stupified the sensitive perceptions of youth,
blunted the eagerness of curiosity—yet spring still has
charms for me; I love to revel in her blooming innocent
luxuries and to associate with the cheerful songsters of
the wood. I derive the impression of innocence, even
the innocence and beatitude of Paradise, from the charms
and gaiety of spring—I think of that ever blooming, ever
happy abode beyond the reach of earthly convulsions
and decays.

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
That stand dress'd in living green,
Where perpetual spring abides, and
Never withering flowers." Zeph.

A BROAD HINT. A person went out with
the intention of dining with a gentleman, but
returned soon after. His wife asked him why
he had come back so soon; he said he had
been given him that his company could be dis-
pens'd with—the fact is he was kicked down
stairs.

From the Salem Advertiser.

WHIG VICTORIES ALWAYS ROT- TON BEFORE THEY ARE RIPE— WHIG PAPERS ALWAYS PRO- PHESYING WRONG ABOUT E- LECTIONS—ALWAYS VICTORI- OUS ON PAPER, BUT HARDLY EVER AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The leading editorial in the last Register
settles the fate of the Administration of Martin
Van Buren to the satisfaction of all believing
whigs, no doubt; but being a total unbeliever
of the Register in the matter of elections, the
Register will pardon us for questioning his au-
thority. Because the Register predicts wrong
in nine cases out of ten, when it, undertakes
to prophesy about elections, in our humble es-
timation is no reason why it should always be
believed. If it fails to tell the truth about elec-
tions ninety-nine times, should we believe it the
one hundredth time? In 1824, the political
barometers of the Essex Register settled the
election of Mr Adams beyond doubt—so much
so, "that no man of sound sense doubted it,"
yet when the votes were counted, it appeared
somehow or other, that General Jackson had
more votes than Mr Adams. So it was equal-
ly sure of Mr Clay's election, in 1832. Some-
body travelled through one of the Western
States and did not see a single Jackson man—
yet the same states went for Jackson, who had
219 electoral votes to Clay's 49!

Here is the article of the Register—

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

"The series of triumphs achieved by the
Whig party during the last twelve months, is
unprecedented in the political history of our
country.

Since the last Presidential Election, which
was decided in favor of the present incumbent,
by a majority of the Electors, chosen by a
minority of the PEOPLE. State after State
has quitted the ranks of his party, and erected
the Whig Standard, leaving to him only six
States, and those among the smallest and most
unimportant, that he can call his own! These
are—New Hampshire (almost redeemed) Al-
abama, Mississippi (doubtful) Missouri, Michi-
gan and Arkansas? EIGHTEEN STATES already
have Whig Governors; and two more
(New York and Virginia) by elections held
since their Governors were chosen, have been
elected by overwhelming majorities, their oppo-
sition to the Administration and emancipation
from the thralldom of the Tory party.

VIRGINIA, which was doubtless considered
by Mr Van Buren to be his most impregnable
fortress has now turned against him! Her
election, recently holden for the choice of State
Senators and members of her House delegates
has resulted in the triumphant success of the
Whigs; the Globe and all the Tory papers
admit this astounding fact.

Thus we have TWENTY STATES, in-
cluding the "Ancient Dominion," the "Empire
State," and all the great states of the West,
arrayed against the Administration, and proclaim-
ing in tones of thunder, that its DAYS are NUM-
BERED, and the reign of profligacy, corruption,
and reckless party madness, is soon to have an
end. The day that brings about this glorious
consummation will be a proud day for our
country; and every real patriot who lives to
see it, will enjoy a higher degree and greater
amount of gratification on that single day than
he ever experienced in the whole year of his
life.

When the British, several years ago, sent an
Ambassador to the King of Siam, the English-
man addressed the Siamese Monarch with the
usual forms of politeness; but his interpreter,
in translating the speech, added to it the most
falsome and outrageous flatteries, calling the
King son of the sun, brother of the moon, father
of the stars &c., and telling him George the
Third had sent one of his servants to kiss his
Majesty's golden feet. You scoundrel! said
the ambassador, why do you tell him such
thundering lies in my name? The answer of
the interpreter is worth remembering—it was—
"Our King lives, not by meat and drink, but
by having great lies told to him!" This is
very much the case with the great Whig Party
—it is like the Great King of Siam—it lives by
having GREAT LIES told to it. It does not live
by truth and argument, if it could not live
without them it would have been dead long
ago.

For the last 14 years, we have heard of lit-
tle else but great reactions. These reactions
commenced in 1824, and have continued to
the present time. They are mostly periodical
spasms, and are most violent just half way
between the Presidential elections (in 1826, 1830
and 1834) after the losers have had time to
recover a little from the mortification of defeat,
and before they have run long enough to see, to
a dead certainty, that they are going to be dis-
tanced worse than ever again. Not a month
however has past since March 1824 without
reactions, greater or less.

From 1824 to 1828 the Great Reactions
were mostly in the Western States, and in 1828
every vote of the United West was given to
Andrew Jackson. Great Reactions were in
the South also, enough to keep rumor busy for
the last two years of the time, and every vote
of the United South was given to the Hero.—
In Pennsylvania particularly; there was an Im-

mense Reaction, and the election took place
Andrew Jackson had only about fifty thousand
majority.

From 1828 to 1832 the Reactions grew
more and more terrible, so much so that we
find it written by a learned and veracious edi-
tor, that one might "pass through the Western
States without meeting scarcely a single Jack-
son man." Whether one could pass in the
same way thro' Georgia, Alabama, and Mis-
sissippi we are not informed, but we think it is
probable. The Maysville veto produced an
"incalculable reaction" in favor of internal im-
provements and against Jackson. His tariff
doctrines produced an "unparalleled reaction"
in favor of high duties and against Jackson.—
The Bank veto crowned the work and excited a
"universal reaction," for the Bank and a-
gainst Jackson. The provisions for the pro-
tection and welfare of the "Poor Indians" gave
occasion to an "enthusiastic and overwhelming
reaction"—all against Jackson. Just as all
these reactions combined were at their height,
or had produced their full effect, the election
came on. Hence Clay, internal improvement,
high tariff, bank, and poor indian candidate,
received FORTY-NINE votes. Andrew Jack-
son, the victim of so many cruel reactions re-
ceived TWO HUNDRED AND NINE-
TEEN. The consolidation system started in
that contest with eighty-three votes, the innum-
erable reactions in its favor left it at last with
forty nine.

In New England we had nothing to do but
to hear and to believe, how whole hosts of
democrats were rushing into the embraces of
the opposition every where. When the trial
came, it turned out that there had been indeed
reactions, but, how it happened we could never
discover, they were all of a nature just opposite
to what we had been told.

The reactions in particular states were very
remarkable. In Alabama it was expected there
would be a reaction; there were strong signs
of it. But it did not come quite soon enough,
for they ALL voted for Jackson. In Georgia
there was a considerable reaction, and strong
hopes were entertained. But the whole vote
turned out to be for Jackson, 20,286; against
him—none! In Mississippi, there were won-
derful reactions—"changes were relied on" by
some of our wise men of the North "sufficient
to direct the votes to Clay." If they could
have found one Clay man to begin with there
is no telling what might have happened. But
alas! how facts will give the lie to speculations!
no such curiosity could be found in Mississippi
—the vote there was for Jackson, 5919; for
Clay, Wirt, Floyd, and all others, none!

In North Carolina there was such a reac-
tion in 1828, that the "sober judgement of the mass
of the people was wholly enlisted" for Adams,
yet Adams got but short of 14,000 votes out
of more than 51,000. From that time unheard
of reactions took place, but strange to relate,
Mr. Clay received in 1832, only 4,536 votes.
Measure of reaction from 13,913, down to
4,563—very like the victory in Louisiana.

There were great reactions in Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois, and Missouri. Each of these states
gave Jackson a greater majority in 1832, than
it had done in 1828.

There was such a reaction in New Jersey
that state was "completely regenerated and
disenthralled"—yet after all, New Jersey, con-
trary to the expectations of Jackson men them-
selves voted for Jackson. The democratic
party generally receive more votes than they
claim.

In Virginia, so mighty was the reaction a-
gainst Van Buren, that it was said with confi-
dence "the vote of the state will be given al-
most unanimously for Barbour." So disgusted
were the Virginians with Van Buren's con-
duct that they gave him 33,609—while Mr
Barbour, for whom they were to vote almost
unanimously received 212—about the one
hundred and sixtieth part of Jackson's vote,
and the two hundred and thirtieth part of the
whole vote. Quite near enough this for a coal-
ition-prophecy.

But in New York the "reaction was TRE-
MENDOUS." "The substantial yeomanry of
the state were perceived to be in motion." In
1830 it was certain that Jackson had lost the
state and that Clay had then TWENTY THOUS-
AND MAJORITY. From that time the reactions
grew worse and worse and Oct., 19, 1832,
"the great changes in public opinion rendered
it fixed as fate that General Jackson could not
receive the vote of that State. As the day ap-
proached the shouts of victory rose triumphant
from the exulting coalition. "The Lion of the
West, with Frank Granger on his back, roaring
and shaking his mane"—(Frank Granger roar-
ing and shaking his mane—or Frank Granger
roaring and shaking the lion's mane? which?
no matter)—The Lion of the West had set out
from Buffalo for Herkimer, and "no attempt"
was to be made "to stop him." When he came,
he showed his teeth and not his tail—those who
conjured him up desired, but were not able to
conjure him down again. Frank Granger was
on his back—not the Lion's gentle reader, but
his own. Whether he roared and shook his
mane, we never heard. There let him rest—
he may still keep looking up, and when the sky
falls he will catch larks.

The result of the four years tremendous

reaction was, that Jackson having had in 1828
a majority of something over five thousand—
received in 1832 a majority something short of
fourteen thousand—between two and three
times as great as before.—The coalition had
experienced just such a victory as their British
allies encountered at New Orleans. They
were routed, horse, foot, and flying artillery.

These tremendous reactions in New York
have lasted fourteen years already. They will
probably continue till after the next Presi-
dential election. It is impossible to calculate from
the smoke of a sham fight how many thousands
are killed and wounded. It is best never to be
frightened with the noise, but to wait till the at-
mosphere clears up and you can count them;
when it will generally be found that no one is
hurt, unless somebody's blunderbuss has kick-
ed the owner over, or somebody in the ranks
has shot one of his own officers with a ram rod.

The coalition fire a great many blank cartridges
and seem to imagine they are doing great exe-
cution. Blaze away boys! "The smell is
quite refreshing," as the representative of Essex
South said when Arnold shot Houston. We
can stand such wadding as distress speeches,
and after-dinner fol-de-rol, as long as old Nick
will pay for the powder.

We have given a compendious history of
great reactions—rather tedious—but not the
half is told. The lesson is perfectly plain.—
What has been will be. Before you have
caught a bear, never sell his skin.

Experience is a severe teacher, and keeps a
dear school; but many men will learn in no
other and very slowly indeed in hers. If they
cannot comprehend such easy lessons as these
till she hits them a great many very hard
raps over the knuckles and on the scone—
they must bear the smart. It is no fault of ours.

From the Portland Standard.

A NATIONAL BANK.—Mr Clay, the prob-
able candidate of the federal party for the Pres-
idential chair has brought forward a proposi-
tion for the creation of a National Bank. He
and his party take their stand, therefore, in
favor of such an institution, and such, as we
have heretofore said is now to be the question
submitted to the people at the coming Con-
gressional and Presidential elections. Mr Van
Buren and the Administration, it will be seen
by the Report of Mr. Senator Wright which
we commence to day, take firmly and resolute-
ly the other side of the question. The issue is
therefore brought to a simple and definitive
point, and must be so put to the understand-
ing and final arbitrament of the people.

The Washington Globe of the 22d, speaks
thus of Mr Clay's project.

The public now have two financial projects
of Mr. CLAY, and we may truly say of them
as GIL BLAS said of a couple of his acquaint-
ance, "these two make a pair." Mr CLAY's
two projects make a pair of measures, and
such a pair as all sober minded and rational
people ought immediately to become acquainted
with.

His first object is his paper money scheme,
which has received its examination from the
pen of Mr WRIGHT. To the report of that
gentleman, from which the Senate has ordered
30,000 copies to be printed, we refer for the
character of that first project. The sum of it
is, that the public Treasury is to be compelled
to receive all the notes of all the banks in Un-
ited States, chartered and unchartered, created
and to be created, in payment of all debts and
dues; and that all these notes so received are
to be paid out again by the United States in
discharge of all demands upon the Treasury.

Under this act, all the custom-house duties in
New York and elsewhere might be paid up
with notes from Attakapas or Wisconsin, and
all the public lands might be purchased with
notes from Maine or Florida; and the Govern-
ment having nothing else but these to offer,
would have to pay them out to all creditors.

To crown this beautiful plan, Mr CLAY de-
clared, at the same time that he offered it, that
there would soon be another general failure of
all the banks in the United States! So that
the short and long of his proposition was, to
fill the Treasury with "unavailable funds,"
and to squander off the public lands and the
customs.

His second project is a new National Bank
of fifty millions of dollars, to be fixed in New
York; Mr GALLATIN for president of it, and
the State Government for stockholders.

It is to be remembered that when Mr Clay
brought in his paper money resolution, Mr.
Calhoun called upon him for his plan of a Na-
tional Bank, and that Mr. Clay promised a re-
sily in a short time. Immediately after this
promise he went off to New York, and at the
end of ten days returned, with the above pro-
ject of a fifty million bank.

In presenting this project of a bank, Mr Clay
formerly renounced Mr Biddle and his bank,
and gave in his adhesion to New York and Mr
Gallatin. Mr Buchanan reproached Mr Clay
with this desertion of his Philadelphia idols,
and with going over to New York; whereupon
Mr CLAY included Charleston, Richmond,
Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, in his list
of places for the location of the fifty million
bank.

These being the two projects on which Mr.

Clay has now attracted public attention, a few
remarks seem to be called for by their novelty
and boldness.

First. The taking to himself the defence
and support of all the local banks, after having
been their greatest enemy for twenty years.—
Since the time the Bank of the United States
was chartered, in 1816, he was the most dead-
ly enemy of the local banks; and during the
panic he did all he could to degrade and break
them. No contempt was then too great for all
the local banks, and the league of pets in par-
ticular. Now he constitutes himself their hero
and champion.

Second. The location of the new bank in
New York, when for years past it was his
standing reproach to the Administration, that
its scheme was to create a new National Bank
in New York. Now he is for doing what he
falsely charged them with, and then abused
them for it.

Third. His present love of Mr. Gallatin,
and his desire to place him at the head of a
National Bank. It is but a few short years
since Mr Clay, in the Senate, denounced Mr.
Gallatin as an ungrateful foreigner, whose heart
was not American, and ordered him home to
Europe. Here is a specimen of the manner
in which he then spoke of Mr. GALLATIN:

"But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am a-
bout to allude, although long a resident of this
country, has no FEELINGS, no ATTACH-
MENTS, no SYMPATHIES, no PRINCIPLES,
in common with our people. Near
fifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her
bosom, and warmed, and cherished, and hono-
red him; and how does he manifest his gra-
titude? By aiming a vital blow at a system
endeared to her by a thorough conviction that
it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has
filled at home and abroad some of the highest
offices under this Government for thirty years,
and he is still at heart an alien. The author-
ity of his name has been invoked, and the la-
bors of his pen, in the form of a memorial to
Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the
American system, and to substitute the foreign
GO HOME TO YOUR NATIVE EU-
ROPE, and there inculcate upon her sover-
eigns your Utopian doctrines." &c.

This is a specimen of the manner in which
he spoke six years ago of the individual that he
is now for placing at the head of a fifty million
National Bank.

The third thing to be observed upon is Mr.
Clay's desertion of Mr Biddle and his Bank.—
This results from the present condition of Mr.
Biddle, now a dead weight to his political par-
ty, and destined to become more odious as his
Bank continues to head the irredeemable host
of non-resumptioners and shin-plaster manu-
facturers. Mr Biddle is down, and Mr Clay is off
from him and his Bank.

These are a few of the points which present
themselves to the mind on seeing these two ex-
traordinary propositions of Mr. Clay. He is
evidently determined to run his heat for the
Presidency on the banking interest—we mean
the whole interest, State and Federal. He
constitutes himself at once the champion of the
nine hundred local banks, and the author of a
new National Bank of fifty millions, and he
evidently goes for the New York votes. Form-
erly he stood his election and made his run on
the high tariff; then Pennsylvania and the man-
ufacturers were to be counted and bid for in
Congressional votes and speeches. That hav-
ing failed, the banks and New York are now to
be tried, and Congress again becomes the scene
of bidding for votes in the offer of monopolies
and privileges to the money class.

All Mr. Clay's run for the Presidency are
signified by a bidding for the votes of interest-
ed classes. High tariff—internal improve-
ment—distribution of the proceeds of the pub-
lic lands—recharter of Mr. Biddle's bank:—
these were his old bids. They have all failed;
and he has dropped them all. We hear no
more of these old hobbies, on each one of which
the ruin of the country so lately depended.—
They have all been exhausted in Presidential
contests, and are thrown by as "unavailable."
Banks and banking are now the game; and
surely, since the days of John Law, such vast
gambling in paper money projects has never
been seen. Mr. Clay's scheme for making
the notes of 900 banks a legal tender to and
from the Federal Government, and to create a
hideous bank of fifty millions, certainly exceeds
in enormity the scheme with which John Law
convulsed and desolated France. It is cer-
tainly more gigantic and appalling than Law's
scheme; but there is this great difference be-
tween the two men: Law was a projector, and
silly enough to believe in his own schemes;
Mr. Clay is a candidate for the Presidency, and
is merely bidding for votes, without caring a
straw more for these 900 local banks, and Mr
Gallatin, and the fifty millions bank, than he
cares for the deserted tariff, the deserted in-
ternal improvement, the deserted land bill,
and the poor deserted Mr. Biddle, and his de-
serted thirty-five million bank.

MENIFICENT LEGACY.—A Mr. Brich, of
Philadelphia, has left \$100,000 to the Insti-
tution for the support of the Blind. It will enable
that excellent charity to increase its pupils
from 60 to 300.

From the Saco Democrat.
MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT ON MR. CLAY'S RESCINDING RESOLUTION.
On the 2d of May, Mr. Clay offered a joint resolution in the Senate, relating to the public revenue and dues of the Government, in the following words:

Resolved, &c. That no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in several branches of the public revenue, or in debts or dues to the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions to be forthwith proscribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in a course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them.

This resolution was submitted to the Committee of Finance, and the result of their deliberations is one of the most able reports which ever emanated from any public body since the adoption of the constitution. It enters into a full exposition of the history of the currency of the country from its first establishment, and proves conclusively that the 'discrimination' alluded to in the resolution of Mr. Clay, was fully authorized by the most convincing precedents.

We should be pleased to spread the whole of this valuable document before our readers, but its great length (making upwards of thirty-eight closely printed octavo pages) will prevent us from giving anything more than a meagre abstract of the prominent arguments offered in the report.

After tracing the different laws which had been passed at different intervals, describing the forms of payment for the public lands, the report proceeds to examine the cause which rendered the issuing of the Treasury circular of the 11th of July, 1836, necessary. The currency, or media of payment, receivable for the public lands at the date of this order, had become reduced by the repeal of laws, the expiration of laws, and the extinguishment of public liabilities to specie and 'Virginia land scrip,' the receipt of which was compulsory, and, 'notes of banks which were made payable, and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States,' the receipt of which was merely permissive. The circular acted upon the bank notes merely, and was, in effect, a direction to the receivers of public moneys not to use the permission granted by the joint resolution, of 1816, as to bank notes, so far as the payment for lands was concerned. This suspended the receipt of the notes in this branch of the revenue, and left the payment for lands to be made in specie and Virginia land scrip.

At the time the circular was issued, complaints had been made of extensive frauds, practiced in the sales of the public lands; of vast speculation in those lands, under the system of sale, and payment, then in use; of alarming attempts to monopolize large tracts of land in the hands of individual and associated proprietors; of the aid given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, by dangerous, if not partial facilities, through bank drafts and bank deposits; of the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests by these proceedings; of the danger to the public Treasury from the rapid accumulation of the banks' credits, in lieu of money, in its favor, as well as the danger to the currency of the country generally, from the unprecedented expansion of credits, and the further exchange of the public domain for credits in bank, or bank, paper. These complaints were everywhere reiterated, on the floor of Congress, in the public prints and elsewhere, coupled with numerous and constantly repeated charges of favoritism, partiality, collusion and fraud said to be practiced by the officers charged with the sale of the public land, together with the charges of sinister accommodations, of favoritism, of partiality, and of corruption made against the State banks generally, and especially against those which had been selected as deposite banks, and had accepted the trust.

That immense speculations were going on in the public lands, was apparent from the fact, that the proceeds of the sales arose, in consecutive years, from four millions of dollars, which was more than the previous average amount per annum, to fourteen millions, and from fourteen millions to twenty-four millions, in a single year.—That monopolies in the hands of private holders, highly injurious to the settlement and prosperity of the new States, must grow out of sales thus accelerated, was a necessary and unavoidable consequence. It proved, conclusively, that vast quantities were purchased for a market, and for speculation, not for settlement and cultivation, while the passion, to purchase seemed to increase with the increase of sales, until there was reason to apprehend that the means of payment were traveling in a circle from the banks to the land offices, and from the land offices to the banks, without adding other or farther security for the lands sold than the increased indebtedness of the banks to the Treasury and the increased indebtedness of the purchasers to the banks.

In the mean time, the public servants were warned against a sacrifice of our rich public domain; against a monopoly of that vast estate; for those said to be favored by their position, favored by power, and favored by the banks; against an exchange of that splendid inheritance for the price of the blood of the patriots of the revolution, for bank credits, bank paper, 'bank rags.' They were charged to look at the public Treasury, and see that its numerous and rapidly increasing millions upon paper were realized to the people in a sound and not a

depreciated currency. They were told of the dangers and evils of these sudden and vast accumulations in the banks; and speedily and fatal derangements of the currency generally were predicted with a confidence which could not have been exceeded in prophecies, possessing plenary powers to bring about the fulfillment of their own predictions.

Under these circumstances, the circular was issued. That its action upon the banks especially in the land States, was in some degree harsh and severe is unquestionably true. The condition of the institutions and the extension of their business, which called it forth, rendered this consequence certain and unavoidable. But these pressing necessities of the case, and the urgent call for some measure which should either check the strong current of receipts rushing into the Treasury, or given increased security to the millions unmassing beyond the wants of the Government—should be considered. How imminent was the danger to the whole country, if these millions were suffered to multiply in the banks, and thus give strength and force, and extent to the evil which all saw, all felt, and against which all demand protection.

After thus clearly demonstrating the necessity which existed for the issuing of this Circular, the report proceeds to examine the objection that it adopted a rule of discrimination between the currency, or medium of payment, receivable for the public lands and for the revenue from customs, as new, unknown to our laws and regulation for the collection of the revenue, and indefensible upon principle.

These discriminations are not unknown to our laws, as the report proves by reference to authenticated cases, as early as the year 1797, and in the years 1814, 1823 and 1835; in all which years similar discriminations were made in the payments for public lands and not in the collection of revenue from the customs.

The report proceeds to justify the application of this order, in this discrimination. The arguments are unanswerable. We have room only for an extract or two:

In the first place, an excessive currency of any character, has a necessary tendency to sink the value of that currency when compared with the value of marketable property for which it is exchanged. Hence the invariably nominal rise, in the market, of property of all descriptions which is open to a free market, when that which is used as money is abundant and cheap; and one of the strongest evidences that our paper currency was excessive during the year 1835 and 1836, is found in the fact that prices constantly advanced, although the supplies in almost every department of trade and production were unusually abundant, and no extraordinary demand was known to exist. The duties which constitute our revenue from custom are almost all a rate per centum imposed upon the value of the article. If, then, the quantity of dutiable goods imported be the same, and the value be nominally increased in consequence of an excessive currency, the value of the duties will be nominally increased in the same ratio, and therefore the collection of the duties in the cheapened currency will keep the real value of the revenue from the importations at a given stand. Not so with our public lands. They have not been, and are not, in this sense, open to a free market. Their value, per acre, is fixed by law, and however much the currency in which they were purchased may have been cheapened by abundance, they could not rise with other property, to a price which would restore the equilibrium.—They were bound down by a statute value; and when the currency to be received in payment for them was designated, the same nominal value of that currency, however much it might be cheapened by excess, would purchase the same quantity of the lands.

If this suggestion required illustration, the history of the years 1835 and 1836 would afford the most ample. Speculations were excessive in almost every branch of trade and every description of property, but most so, and of the longest continuance, in the public lands. Why was this? Clearly because, as our paper currency became more abundant, it became more cheap, and while every other description of property advanced in price, in a ratio nearly equal to the depression in value of the currency which paid for it, the market value of the public lands remained the same, and the same amount of the cheapened currency would purchase the same quantity of the lands. Hence, they soon became the cheapest commodity in the market, and therefore continued to attract the attention of purchasers for the longest time, and to the latest period of the business excesses.

This consideration would seem to the committee to offer a reason for the discriminating application of the circular at the time it was issued.—When Congress fixed the value of the public domain at one dollar and twenty cents per acre, the intention, no doubt, was, that the Treasury should receive that sum in coin or its equivalent. If, then, the paper currency had become so far cheapened, in consequence of its excess, that one dollar and twenty-five cents in it was worth less than the same sum in coin, that difference was most palpably a gain to the purchasers of the lands, and an entire loss to the whole people of the country, to whom the public domain belongs. That the committee are not mistaken in supposing that the paper currency was cheapened below the value of coin, is proved from the almost instant operation of the order itself, when one hundred and ten dollars of the paper were paid for a hundred dollars of the coin, to be expended in the purchase of the same lands, at the same price.

An attempt was made one night last week to break into the Bank at Skowhegan but without success.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 5, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee, April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately. G. W. MILLETT.

April 10, 1838.

A NATIONAL BANK.

After the question of "Bank or no Bank" had been submitted to the people and they had repeatedly given their unequivocal decision against it, the federal party in this State, at least, professed to abandon the defence of the old institution or the support of a similar one.—The democratic press was accused of injustice in imputing to their opponents, the design of longer advocating the cause of such an institution—it was said to be an unworthy appeal to the prejudices of the people—they were charged with raking open the ashes of the dead and buried monster for political effect. Many members of that party disclaimed all friendship for a national bank and even declared a decided hostility to it. It was said by their presses that the question had been settled by the people and they were disposed to acquiesce in the decision. In fact for a time they were not willing to be considered as the defenders of the old institution or the advocates of a new one. These professions of moderation—that pretended acquiescence in the popular decision—that feigned abandonment of almost generous master end efficient ally of their party, are now laid aside, and the paper flag is again hoisted as the rallying point for their forces, and a National Bank is the war cry of the enemies of democracy. Elated by partial success, they now renounce the moderation which they professed in the hour of adversity, and disdain the concessions extorted from defeat and despair. Taught by past experience they trust no longer altogether to the purchased gratitude of their dependents, nor solely to the gentle influence of corruption, for winning their way to popular favor. The black flag of distress is hoisted over their camp and they hope to extort from the suffering of their victims, the support which they have in vain attempted to purchase. Panic and distress are now the most efficient weapons of their warfare. In cities and large towns where the wealthy can control the business, and if expedient, withhold the bread from the poorer class; this system of oppression may prevail and the wretched and suffering may kiss the hand that smites because it is the same that feeds them. But the system will not work so well among the lords of the soil, who acknowledge no earthly master, and fear not the frowns of their richer neighbors. Here such a system would be mere likely to create opposition than to gain adherents.

BANK BILLS. The list of doubtful and depreciated bank bills is becoming large, and it therefore behooves those who take these paper promises to have some assurance that they can pay them at the same rate at which they took them. The bank paper has insisted all along that paper was just as good as silver, and we now wish they would make it so. We shall publish a list of those Banks whose Bills are at a discount in Boston, for the benefit of our subscribers and the rates of discount.—It is said that many of the Banks whose bills are proffered by the Suffolk alliance are as sound as any in the country. This is undoubtedly true. It is not our intention to denounce any of the banks of this State as being unsafe, nor have we any wish to impair their credit. We may even admit that many Banks whose bills are taken at par by the Suffolk are not so sound and safe as others that are at ten per cent discount. We take things as they are, and only wish to put our subscribers and the people generally on their guard against imposition and loss. As most of our traders purchase their goods in Boston, they of course will not take from their customers money which is at a discount in Boston, where they have to make their payments. The laborer who is paid for his toil, or the farmer who receives for his produce a bill on the Connecticut or City Bank in Portland, or on the Washington County Bank and some others in this State, all of which are said to be good and some of which have never even suspended specie payments, is yet compelled to lose five or ten per cent, which if the Banks are sound goes into the pockets of the Bankers. These things ought not to be, but as we cannot alter them we must endeavor to escape with as little loss and suffering as possible. Let those who are obliged to sell at a discount, paper which they have taken at par, remember what party it is that has flooded the country with these promises to pay, and has endeavored to banish the precious metals from among us. Let those who prefer depreciated paper to silver and gold vote with the bank party and thereby perpetuate the state of things.

We have received Mr. Williams' Speech on the North Eastern Boundary, which we shall lay before our readers in our next.

We cut the following Query and answer from the N. Y. Advocate of Feb 1836, then published by M. M. Noah. An Mr. Webster, and his friends, are claiming such credit for his patriotism in relation to the last war, it is well to remind the people of the estimation in which he was once held by some of his present friends.

Query.—A Republican, who has been several years absent from the United States, wishes to know whether Mr. Webster, who now figures as the leader of the "NO PARTY" in Congress, is the same Mr. Webster, who, during the late war, was a conspicuous member of the Essex Junta—who was one of the foremost in Congress to denounce that war, as "unjust" and "unnatural"—who was identified with that party, which declared it would not rejoice in our victories, or mourn our defeats—and who, finally, after that war was over, publicly, in Congress, insulted the gallant army, that had so man-

terially assisted in conquering an honorable peace, with the epithet of "PAUPERS!"—Is THIS THE MAN?

"Yes, verily, it is the same man!!!"—Ed.

SMALL FOX. We understand that the wife and child of the Hon. V. D. Parris are now sick with the small pox at Buckfield. It is also said that one or more persons have been attacked by the same disease at Turner. It is supposed to have been brought from Portland by Mr. Parris, and it is feared that the disease has been widely disseminated in this county.

FEDERAL ABUSE.

Seizure and extensive as are the charges, which the federal party have brought against the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, they are but trifling, compared with those which the same party urged against the administrations of Jefferson and Madison.—The language of the federalists during the administration of Madison was, that, "in the year 1801, the people of the United States, impelled by motives and feelings, which in a free government will ever be fatal to any honest and honorable administration, and deceived,ajoled and corrupted by an abominable system of falsehood and calumny, withdrew their confidence from the founders of our republic, the abettors, supporters, defenders and friends, of the Constitution, and transferred it to their calumniators, to the open and avowed opposers of that Constitution, and of that system which was calculated to make us a great, powerful and happy people." Jefferson was denounced as "the public, open and profligate patron of Thomas Paine," and at the period of the adoption of our Constitution, was declared to have been "studying infidelity and the holy right of insurrection at Paris." It was affirmed that "he returned to this country to partake of the honors and rewards which the federal Constitution held out to eminent men, but with a heart embittered even to rancor against its provisions;" and such was the feeling with which he was regarded by the federalists, that the question in reference to him was most sanctimoniously put—"Is it surprising, that the people who should have knowingly promoted such an infidel to rule over them, should have been reduced by the divine judgments to the state of distress, in which he left them at the conclusion of his period of service?" They maintained, that, on entering office, he "introduced the most corrupting and intolerant principles;—not merely by confining honors to his own political sect, but by punishing men, for daring to oppose his election and principles, and depriving them of offices to which they were entitled, in order to bestow them upon wretches who have prayed upon the vitals of the body politic." Offices, they said, were "set up for sale, and men of talents invited to become the bidders by sacrifices of their principles, and of their party"—and that with astounded victims they witnessed "many men of distinguished abilities entering into this auction of character, and basing their virtues and their God for paltry profit and disgraceful honors." The charge of "noncommittalism" was also urged as among the sins of Mr. Jefferson.—"Formed on the crooked policy of the French Statesmen," it was proclaimed by his opponents, that, he "sought to conceal his designs in dark, ambiguous and forced language, filled with invocations of style, which may be made to mean anything or nothing, as he might afterwards find to be convenient or politic." In fine, no charges were too severe to be made, and no abuse too gross to be heaped upon him by the federalists, who declared that his name would "be held in detestation by our remotest posterity." Madison passed through nearly the same tempest of federal rancor and misrepresentation. If it then, in the least surprising, that Jackson and Van Buren—opposed by the same federal party—should have to suffer similarly with their illustrious predecessors? We submit the question to a candid and enlightened community to answer.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

"Come, come and get you down; you shall not budge; You shall not go, till I have set you up a glass, Where you may see the inmost part of you."

The federal party have ever professed to be the almost exclusive patriots of the country; but before we acknowledge their claim to the full extent, it may be well to examine their conduct and see how far they are entitled to so honorable a distinction. In order that they may have no cause to complain of injustice on our part, we write such of them as are willing to accompany us, to look upon their past history as we will present it to the view; and if we are found incorrect in a single particular, we will frankly and humbly confess our error. First, then,—on what does their claim to exclusive patriotism rest? Does it consist in any marked and distinguished services which they have rendered the country in time of peace or war? May it be found in even a reasonable support of the government in any time of trouble and danger—or even in prosperity? Let us turn to a period in the history of our country when dark clouds hung over it—when a haughty foe, still laboring under mortification and chagrin at their ill success in the days of our glorious revolution, were forcing our seamen into their service and threatening to destroy our commerce and bring us again at their feet—to the time of MADISON'S first Presidential term. What, then, was the conduct of the federal party? Were they not complaining bitterly of the "hostility of our government to Great Britain"?—Were they not loud and long in their denunciations of Jefferson, Madison, and, indeed, the whole host of illustrious men who then firmly bore aloft the republican banner? Let facts answer. Their acts stand recorded in the public journals of the day; and none furnish better evidence than their own, to substantiate the ground we assume.

By one of the ablest federal writers, at the time to which we have referred, "the first general charge" advanced "against the administration," was "that of an undue and unreasonable spirit of hostility against Great Britain—a fixed determination to sow it and keep alive in our country, strong prejudices against that nation—to avoid all adjustment of difference with her, and gradually to force her into a contest, or to impair her resources and means of defending herself against the common enemy of mankind, France." Such was the language of the federal press in 1800. The Embargo, the federalists declared, was "a public attempt to starve the British Colonies, and to cooperate in the French system of destroying the general commerce of Great Britain"—and the remark of the British statesman, Mr. Canning, that, our "embargo had a most unaccountable and strange coincidence with the French decrees against Great Britain," they regarded as "a flattering and mortifying reflection" upon our Government. They also found in the Non Intercourse Act "fresh proofs of the determination of the democratic party to co-operate with France in her scheme of destroying the commerce of Great Britain." They seem, indeed, to have been the keepers of his Britannic Majesty's interests and honor, and to have resented with indignation all measures on the part of our Government calculated in the least to affect injuriously the

dear objects of their care. Upon President Madison they passed severe censure, for employing such language as he deemed proper in alluding to the unfriendly and insolent act of the British Government toward our own. Mr. Madison maintained that the "British retaliating orders" of 1808 "violated our rights and stabbed our interests," and that "under the name of indulgence they superadded a blow at our national independence, and a mockery of our understanding." This the federalists deemed "blatant language," and "not only derogatory to the dignity of the nation, but totally inconsistent with the preservation of peace." Such, we repeat, was their feeling toward our government, while they were at the same time applauding "the morality and justice of the British Cabinet!"

In these things, as well as in others which we may present to view, consist the patriotism of the federal party—the party that is now exerting its utmost energies to overthrow the administration of Mr. Van Buren—the party among whose champions and leaders are the murderers, Wise and Graves, and the infamous but cowardly assassin, James Watson Webb.

If nothing save political truth was spread before the people—its measures were not misrepresented and belied by the federal party—the democracy would be safe, and there would be little if any effort necessary to secure the perpetual ascendancy of correct political opinions. But, as every day's experience teaches us, it is otherwise, and the most active and constant exertions are required to meet and expose the thousand misrepresentations and falsehoods with which the abandoned and unscrupulous federal press teems in every column.—Every measure of the Administration, no matter how immediate its good effects, is denounced as unpatriotic and unjust, and ascribed to motives of personal aggrandisement. Nor do the opposition stop here—in addition to denouncing they strive to embarrass the measures of government—and, where they cannot utterly defeat them, to cause their fulfillment to bear heavily on the people. In the vain hope of gaining a paltry party triumph, they forget the allegiance which every citizen owes to the constitutionally organized government of the country, whether the men who constitute it are of the same, or different, political principles.

The opposition, possessing much the greater portion of the wealth, and a full share of the talent, in the country, is enabled to exercise an immense influence, and in all measures appertaining to the currency to produce the most disastrous results. This power is taxed to its utmost in the creation of evil, which in fulfillment of the end for which they are designed, are deliberately and perseveringly charged upon the Administration and party which exerted themselves to the utmost in opposition to the measures for whose fruits an attempt is made to hold them accountable. A game thus desperate, if skillfully played, may deceive for the moment, but can never withstand, for any considerable time, the jealous scrutiny of intelligent and unprejudiced men. Truth will sooner or later flash across their minds, and exposing the corruption, will also seal the doom of those who have sought to thrive on falsehood, and luxuriate on the credulity of a deceived and confiding people. It is with a party which resorts to such means, as it is with the demagogue—professing friendship to all, but true to none—hiding selfishness under innumerable professions of patriotism—he may succeed for a time—but sooner or later his perfidy will be discovered, and he be cursed by all who once labored under the delusion of believing him to be honest. It may truly be said that the federal party was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and has gained the few trifling successes recorded in its history by the aid solely of deception and lies. But to believe that such means can for any considerable length of time be successful, is to doubt the intelligence or the honesty of the great mass of the people.

The victories of the federal party generally get rotten before they are ripe, and are of that class of articles which *perish in the using*—those over which the party are now rejoicing, are no more substantial or real than those which "Antiqued" the same party prior to the two last Presidential elections, and which led them to anticipate a triumph which will never be theirs until political dishonesty and corruption triumph over public right, and usurp the place of that democratic principle which seeks "the greatest good of the greatest number." We think that man who believes the sceptre has departed from the hands of the democracy, is but a superficial observer—he does not look beneath the thin surface of passing events—and he is captivated and deceived by the glare of spurious gold.—The next fall elections will open his eyes, and convince him that the fruits of panic are as evanescent as the patriotism of those who strive to ride into power upon them, and to wax fat upon the distresses of their fellow citizens.—Eastern Argus.

The liberal and humane Policy pursued by the administration in relation to the Cherokees, appears to meet with almost universal approbation. The philanthropic friends of the Indians at the East, cannot, we are confident, refuse to commend the President for his anxious desire to do ample justice to the red men of Georgia, however strong may be their political prejudices against him. Even the New York Star—a most uncompromising opponent of Mr. Van Buren—holds the following language:—*Post.*

"The Secretary of War has promptly complied with the wishes of the Cherokee Delegation in modifying the manner and period of emigration, together with several local arrangements, benevolent and just in themselves and calculated to give general satisfaction. The extinguishment of the Indian title in Georgia pledged to be done by the Government and for which the whole State of Alabama was ceded, has been protracted for so many years that the

President Madison
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No sooner have
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the Boundary
Question to political
account, and to
get up an excitement
in relation to it,
on which
their minority
governor could
ride into power
for another year.
We are as truly
desirous as
any other person
can be, that this
"wicked ques-
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settled, and in a
manner to
secure to Maine
her just rights—but
it is enough
to make the blood
of any man boil,
if he entertains
such feelings in
sincerity, to see
this settlement
and these rights
jeopardized by
unprincipled
partisans, and
the interests of
the State prostituted
to the mean purpose
of proping
up a minority
party and governor.
We presume that
it will ever become
proper and
necessary, the
citizens of this
state will be
willing to sustain
their proportion
of the expense
of a war for their
right—but we
much mistake
their intelligence,
if they are now
prepared to
take the question
from the hands
of the national
government, where
it belongs, and
to assume
alone the responsibility
of settling it by
force—in short,
if they are ready
to plunge the
State into millions
of dollars in debt
for the sole purpose
of seeing an
opponent on the
shoulders of their
Governor, and
giving him an
opportunity to
make himself and
the State a laughing
stock for the
next half century.
It is an every
day affair to talk
of fights and wars
and victories—but
all experience
teaches that an
indispensable
war is a calamity,
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one a ruinous
curse. Should
Gov. Kent persist
in carrying
out the threats
and promises of
his friends, he
will never live to
see their effects
eradicated, and
will cause even
those who contributed
to his elevation
to curse him in
bitterness of spirit,
and to bemoan
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took his character
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of Maine. On
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should he flinch,
he will be disgraced
—and in any
event he will
afford to the world
a striking illustration
of the fate of
those high in station,
who lend themselves
to unworthy purposes,
and attempt
to do too large
a business on a
small capital.—*Eastern Argus.*

The Boundary Question.—The Bangor Democrat, in speaking of the Boundary Question, says:

"We can most cordially and heartily join in the support of such measures as will secure to Maine her rights and expedite the settlement of this irritating controversy; but feel unqualified to support the attempts of our political opponents to turn this momentous question of State policy entirely to party account, to perpetuate the power of Mr. Kent and his party. No good, but much injury to the State will result from it."

"This feeling, we venture to say, pervades the whole State. No sooner have the federalists come into power than they set about falsifying their former professions, by striving to turn the Boundary Question to political account, and to get up an excitement in relation to it, on which their minority governor could ride into power for another year. We are as truly desirous as any other person can be, that this 'wicked question' should be settled, and in a manner to secure to Maine her just rights—but it is enough to make the blood of any man boil, if he entertains such feelings in sincerity, to see this settlement and these rights jeopardized by unprincipled partisans, and the interests of the State prostituted to the mean purpose of proping up a minority party and governor. We presume that it will ever become proper and necessary, the citizens of this state will be willing to sustain their proportion of the expense of a war for their right—but we much mistake their intelligence, if they are now prepared to take the question from the hands of the national government, where it belongs, and to assume alone the responsibility of settling it by force—in short, if they are ready to plunge the State into millions of dollars in debt for the sole purpose of seeing an opponent on the shoulders of their Governor, and giving him an opportunity to make himself and the State a laughing stock for the next half century. It is an every day affair to talk of fights and wars and victories—but all experience teaches that an indispensable war is a calamity, an unnecessary one a ruinous curse. Should Gov. Kent persist in carrying out the threats and promises of his friends, he will never live to see their effects eradicated, and will cause even those who contributed to his elevation to curse him in bitterness of spirit, and to bemoan the day when they so far mistook his character as to believe him fit to be Governor of Maine. On the other hand, should he flinch, he will be disgraced—and in any event he will afford to the world a striking illustration of the fate of those high in station, who lend themselves to unworthy purposes, and attempt to do too large a business on a small capital.—*Eastern Argus.*

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people of Georgia were compelled to protest against the injustice of the delay, and yet the case of the Cherokees was a hard one. Their ancient, wild and savage character has undergone great change. From international marriages, the race had acquired a new character. Many had valuable farms; their children well educated; their religious views undergoing a salutary change; the usages of civilized society gradually finding their way into the nation they had newspapers printed in their own language, and bibles, and other useful books. Just at the moment when the experiment of civilizing the Indians and ameliorating their condition was about to be satisfactorily tested, the order for emigrating arrives, and many thousands casting a lingering and painful look at their homes and well cultivated fields—their waving corn and the smoke of their thatched cottages, are compelled to turn their faces toward the setting sun, and make for the land beyond the Mississippi. It was a great pity that what had to be done was not quickly done—that when the Government of the United States contracted to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia it had not been done twenty five years ago, before civilization had dawned upon the Indians and while they preferred the woods and mountains—the rifle and the tomahawk—great lakes are now to be broken, and the most painful period of an Indian's life has arrived when he is compelled to quit the land where the bones of his ancestors lie. Under all these painful considerations it is satisfactory to know that the Cherokees by great good management on their part have made an excellent bargain with the Government, have obtained good lands, a satisfactory indemnification in money, and the Secretary of War, in his late proposition, allows two years more for the gradual and safe removal of the nation, and permits them to be conducted by their own chiefs, and concedes to them every thing they ask or could wish. Let them go in peace—they will go better prepared for their journey than their ancestors who departed out of Egypt, and they incur no danger of pursuit or recapture, and if they did, the same great spirit that divided the arm of the red sea will not forsake them."

The Boundary Question.—The Bangor Democrat, in speaking of the Boundary Question, says:

"We can most cordially and heartily join in the support of such measures as will secure to Maine her rights and expedite the settlement of this irritating controversy; but feel unqualified to support the attempts of our political opponents to turn this momentous question of State policy entirely to party account, to perpetuate the power of Mr. Kent and his party. No good, but much injury to the State will result from it."

"This feeling, we venture to say, pervades the whole State. No sooner have the federalists come into power than they set about falsifying their former professions, by striving to turn the Boundary Question to political account, and to get up an excitement in relation to it, on which their minority governor could ride into power for another year. We are as truly desirous as any other person can be, that this 'wicked question' should be settled, and in a manner to secure to Maine her just rights—but it is enough to make the blood of any man boil, if he entertains such feelings in sincerity, to see this settlement and these rights jeopardized by unprincipled partisans, and the interests of the State prostituted to the mean purpose of proping up a minority party and governor. We presume that it will ever become proper and necessary, the citizens of this state will be willing to sustain their proportion of the expense of a war for their right—but we much mistake their intelligence, if they are now prepared to take the question from the hands of the national government, where it belongs, and to assume alone the responsibility of settling it by force—in short, if they are ready to plunge the State into millions of dollars in debt for the sole purpose of seeing an opponent on the shoulders of their Governor, and giving him an opportunity to make himself and the State a laughing stock for the next half century. It is an every day affair to talk of fights and wars and victories—but all experience teaches that an indispensable war is a calamity, an unnecessary one a ruinous curse. Should Gov. Kent persist in carrying out the threats and promises of his friends, he will never live to see their effects eradicated, and will cause even those who contributed to his elevation to curse him in bitterness of spirit, and to bemoan the day when they so far mistook his character as to believe him fit to be Governor of Maine. On the other hand, should he flinch, he will be disgraced—and in any event he will afford to the world a striking illustration of the fate of those high in station, who lend themselves to unworthy purposes, and attempt to do too large a business on a small capital.—*Eastern Argus.*

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attempt to compress the Poles together. Even if we were disposed to abandon Mr. Van Buren, why go to the enemy's camp for a candidate? But to abandon Mr. Van Buren, is in fact to strike a blow at the unity of the Republican party. The issue will be, Clay and a National Bank, on Van Buren and uncompromising hostility to it—and upon that issue we repeat our stand—"to sink or swim with Martin Van Buren."

It is yet to be ascertained, whether Mr. Tallmadge consents to have such a use made of his name. We are yet to learn how many, and whether all the conservatives of New-York will participate in such an extraordinary combination.—But upon one question we can have no hesitation—that if they go for 'Harry of the West,' the line between them and the yelet Conservatives of Virginia is henceforth immovably drawn.—None of the Virginia Anti-Treasury men will go for Mr. Clay—without or with Mr. Tallmadge.

The Globe, in the following sentence, very concisely and clearly depicts the ultimate point in politics at which the opposition party in the United States must inevitably arrive:—"Those who oppose the administration party in the United States in the great issue before the country must ultimately fall into the Federal party; for the contest, every man of intelligence perceives, now resolves itself into the Hamiltonian policy of a funding, banking, money-governing system, on the one hand, and on the other, into the Jeffersonian plan of strict adherence of the Constitution, keeping aloof from a national debt a national bank; unnecessary national taxation and expenditures, and drawing the Government within the circle of its expressly defined powers."

The following extract is taken from the late speech of Mr. Grundy, in the Senate on the bill to prevent issuing of the bills, &c. of the late Bank of the United States, and also upon the letter of Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, recommending a non-resumption of specie payments by the banks:

"On one account I am pleased with the appearance of this letter of the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania—it is a plain, frank declaration on the part of the Bank, of a determination to use its power to operate upon the politics of the country, and the measures of the Government. This is the warfare which is to be carried on.—For myself I am ready to engage in it; and although it is decreed that I am to leave this august body, and my voice is no longer to be heard in the Senate chamber, still I will not be silent. Although afar off and in private life, my voice shall be heard, advising, urging and cheering on my neighbors, and countrymen in this conflict."

"Mr. President, in the language of the great charter of our liberties, I was born free. I have not only been an advocate, but a devotee to freedom for many years—from my youth up, even to my three score years. If liberty and the rights of self-government are to be lost to me—to my descendants, even now numerous—and to the great body of my countrymen, (which may the God of all mercies forbid!) I pray that we may have some choice in the kind of men by whom we shall be ruled. May we be placed under the dominion of MIND. May we pay our obedience to the majesty of GENIUS and INTELLIGENCE. May intellectual MEN rule over us—and may we never be subjected to the will of a cold, heartless, soulless, unfeeling, cent per cent, monied power."

Oxford District.—The votes cast for Representative to Congress in Oxford District, have been counted by the Governor and Council. The whole number of Votes returned are 8321.

For Virgil D. Parris (Democratic)	4349
" N. S. Littlefield "	166
" Joseph G. Cole "	60
" Judah Dana "	3
" R. K. Goodenow, (Conservative)	30
Scattering (for 12 different persons)	23

"Zadoc Long (federal) 3690-3690"

Democratic plurality, including Conservative and scattering 941

Mr Parris's plurality over all others is 377

THE STATE CONVENTION

The period fixed on for the meeting of the State Convention, (20th of June) is now near at hand, and no time should be lost in those towns where caucuses for the choice of Delegates have not already been called. It is of the utmost importance that every section of the State should be fully represented, in order that there may be an unquestioned expression of the will of the people, through as numerous and respectable a Convention as ever assembled in the State of Maine. We have no desire to disguise the fact, that we are about entering upon as severe a political contest as was ever fought in this or any other State, and one upon the issue of which we say everything, depends. We do not hesitate to tell our friends in the hearing of our enemies, that this field is not to be won with jotted arms—and that, although we do not and cannot doubt that the democrat have the strength necessary to secure a most glorious victory, we are equally sure that such a result cannot be attained without a vigorous effort—without putting in requisition every honorable means. The approaching Convention is the first step in the canvass, and it is of the utmost importance that it be judiciously and strongly taken—that it be full in point of numbers patriotic in all its acts and constituted of such men as have the judgment to deliberate

as well as the firmness to act. The duty to be performed is not a mere idle ceremony, but it is one requiring deep thought and investigation, and a deliberate and searching examination of all the present and prospective facts bearing on the election. It is to be hoped that no man will go to that Convention actuated by the desire to gain a personal end by securing the nomination of either this man or that man—but that all will be influenced by higher motives, and desirous to compass nobler ends.—The great object of the Convention is to ascertain the will of the people, in contradistinction of personal interests and feelings—to name the man around whom the democracy of the State are to rally, and who is to lead them on to a glorious victory—this is a duty which is vastly underrated when it is lightly estimated, that is one to the performance of which the party should always invoke its ablest counselors and coolest heads. Such, in the present case, we have no reason to doubt will be the result—and such being the case, the man who shall be presented by that Convention to the people of Maine, WILL BE THEIR NEXT GOVERNOR, BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT, if the constituents of that Convention but realize the importance of the crisis, and do their duty to their principles and their country.—*Eastern Argus.*

It will undoubtedly come to this—Federalism and a National Bank—Democracy and no Bank! We are prepared for the issue. We wish to see these antagonist points presented to the people, clearly and distinctly—without equivocation and without disguise. Let it be once known, that the entire whig party and their allies go for a National Bank, and the days of this party colored opposition are numbered. The people have already passed judgment upon these proceedings, and they are prepared, at any moment, to renew that judgment.

Saco Democrat.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following member of the Senate of the United States expire on the 4th of March next—namely, Messrs Swift of Vt., Webster of Mass. Robbins of R. I., Southard of N. J., Bayard of Del., Merrick of Md., Federalists: Rives, of Va., McKean of Pa., Tammage of N. Y., Conservatives: Williams of Mo., Norris of Con., Trotter of Miss; Grundy of Tenn., Miles of Ohio, Tipton of Ind., Benton of Mo., and Norvell of Michigan: Democrats.

Times in Boston.—While other cities are complaining bitterly of dull times, and say that houses and stores are to be let in abundance, and people are out of employ, we rejoice that the same cannot be said of our city. There is a sign of business in the streets—men are active and move about as though they thought they had no time to spare—teams from the country come in and go out loaded down with goods—stand ten minutes at almost any hour of the day at Warren Bridge and any one will be convinced of this—our hotels too are filling up fast, and many are already crowded and have been for some time—does this look like "dull times?" Go to the wharves and look at the shipping—see the truckmen loading and unloading, and say if it looks like "dull times." Go to the railroad depots and see the number of people coming in and going out daily, and say if it looks like "dull times." Go into Washington street and see the rich goods purchased every day by our city ladies and say if it looks like "dull times." Go to the landlord and ask him the rent of a shop which is shut up, and has on the door half erased the words "to let," and he will shrug his shoulders and with a pit crusted answer tell you "it is let"—ask the price of a house which rented three years since for seven hundred dollars, and you will find that some house is now nine hundred—what makes it so? We cannot say, but really does it look like very "dull times?" Truly we should think there was a plague abroad or something worse to hear so often of "dull times"—"dull times." The times are as good now as they ever were—injunctly better than they were in 1836. Then, we grant, the times were not good—headlong speculation ruined thousands, and they scarcely knew it till the following year—then, if a man did not nominally make his thousands of dollars in a few hours by some lucky turn of the wheel, he was as nothing, and if he did make his thousands it was by duping some greater fool than himself. This system of speculation drew attention from the still, sober, safe channels of business, to quicksands, breakers and dangers of every kind—this dangerous trade began in '36—its sad effects were felt in '37, and now, in '38, we are all right again—let us so continue—these sudden leaps to wealth are the secret and sole cause of sudden and great changes in the business world—people now are getting a comfortable living, and not a few prudent ones are laying up money.—*Boston Statesman.*

THE SPIRIT OF '38.

A very large number of subscribers of THE SPIRIT OF '38 have already been received, and the prospects for an extensive circulation are very flattering. The first number will be issued on or about the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, and the time for returning subscription papers is extended to the 10th of June, although, when convenient, an earlier return is desirable.—*Eastern Argus.*

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Rev. Mr. Sothe, Mr. James S. Greenleaf to Miss Jane F. Whitney, both of Norway.

DIED.

In Winthrop, Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, aged about 70.

In Pansobah, Mrs. Miriam, relict of the late Mr. John Sanborn, aged 70.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected by Joseph W. Clark, City Hall, for the Boston Courier, May 18, 1838.

The bills of all the Banks in the New-England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Commercial, Eagle, Freeman's, Globe, Mechanics, Hamilton, Market, Merchants, Middling Interest, North, State, Suffolk, Union, and Leather Dealers, Shawmut, Tremont, Traders, Union, and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

Of \$20 and under, of the American bank, are redeemed by them at their own counter, in current bills of this city.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Barnstable, R. I.	Farmers, Rochester, Mass.
Barnstable, Mass.	Kennebec, Me.
Commonwealth, Boston	Lafayette, South Boston, Mass.
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, Mass.	Nahant Bank, Lynn, Mass.
Derby, Conn.	Passumpsquoddy, Eastport, Me.
Eagle, New-Haven, Conn.	Sequoia, R. I.
Franklin, at South Boston	Wiscasset, Me.

List of Banks in New-England, whose Charters have expired.

Pawtucket, R. I.	Bank Bank, Me.
Worcester Bank, at Andover, Mass.	Essex Bank, Me.
Saco Bank, at Saco, Cumberland County, Portland	Newburyport Bank, at Newburyport, Concord, (Spartanville, cashier).
* Waterbury Bank, at Waterbury, Vt.	* The bills of these Banks are still received.

BILLS NOT RECEIVED AT THE SUFFOLK BANK.

MAINE.

Bankers Commercial	75 per cent, discount
Globe, at Bangor	75 " "
Commercial, at Portland	75 " "
City, at Portland	75 " "
Chas. at Colis	10 " "
Frankfort, at Frankfort	10 " "
Georgia Bank, at Colis	10 " "
Lafayette, Bangor	75 " "
Oldtown, at Oldtown	20 " discount
St. Croix Bank, at Calais	20 " "
Silver Star Bank, at Orono	20 " "
Washington Bank, at Calais	10 " "
Westbrook, at Westbrook	5 per cent, discount

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Lancaster N. H.	25 " "
Woolborough Bank	15 " "

MASSACHUSETTS.

America, at Boston	25 " "
Pulmon, at Boston	25 " "
Farmers and Mechanics, Adams, South	10 " "
Village, new	10 " "
Killy, at Boston	30 " "
Biddle, at Cambridge	30 " "
Norfolk, at Roxbury	25 " "
Roxbury, at Roxbury	25 " "

VERMONT.

Essex, at Guilford	20 " "
Manchester, at Manchester	10 " "
St. Albans, at St. Albans	10 " "
Bank of Newbury, at Wells River	25 " "
Windsor, at Windsor	20 " "
Woodstock, at Woodstock	25 " "

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, at Bridgeport	15 to 20 " "
Stamford, at Stamford	5 " "

RHODE ISLAND.

The Suffolk Bank has ceased to redeem the bills of all the banks in Rhode Island, except the Merchants' and National at Providence.

Rhode Island money: Providence 2, County 3 pr. cent, discount, except the Merchants' and National, at Providence, and R. I. Central, at East Greenwich.

Bills of East-Hadfield, Middletown, and Middlesex County Banks, Connecticut, payable in Bank notes current in the city of New York, 25 to 5 discount.

Bills on the Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook, Maine, are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

These Bank, 1s, 2s, and 3s, of the New-England Bank Note Company's general plan, with the check-plate on the back, are not received.

Fractional bills of all kinds, 5 discount.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Selectmen of the town of Paris give public notice to the citizens of said town, that they have procured vaccine matter and employed persons in different parts of said town to vaccinate all such as are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity.

UNION HOUSE.

The subscriber having opened a Public House on Paris-Hill respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Court boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

Paris-Hill, June 5, 1838. N. M. MARBLE

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring and trusting THOMAS BRADGON, a pauper of the town of Fryeburg, or any of his family on account of said town; as ample provision has been made for the support of said pauper. No charges or expenses incurred by or on account of said Bradgton and his family, will hereafter be paid by said town.

ASA CHARLES, Overseers of the Poor of FRYEBURG, June 1, 1838. 3w42

NOTICE.—Whereas I have this day given my son WATSON R. STARRIBD, full liberty and power to transact business for himself during his minority; I hereby give notice, that I shall neither claim his earnings nor pay debts of his contracting after this date.

SCAMMON STARRIBD, Attest—CYRUS THORNTON, Jr. Per, March 30, 1838. 42

Commissioners' Notice.

I, the undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

ARJAH DOUGLAS,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1838, have been allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned said claimants; and the House of Essek Itanah in Dixfield, aforesaid, on the fourth Monday of June and third Monday of September next, from nine to four o'clock on each of said days.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES. JOHN TUCKER.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Alexander Durell, administrator of the estate of Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty sixth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

42 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

TIMOTHY J. CARTER,

late of Paris in the County of Oxford, Esq. deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

PARIS May 24th, 1838. THOMAS CUCKER. 3w42

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Stephen Perry, administrator of the estate of Henry Perry, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the twenty sixth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

MARY FIFIELD, widow and principal Legatee in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward Fifield late of Greenwood in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty sixth day of June, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

SAMUEL MORRILL, administrator of the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the Eighteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

SAMUEL FARLOW, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ebenezer Harlow late of Tipton in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the Eighteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

STEPHEN SANDERSON, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented the first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claims against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford, in said county, on the sixth day of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ANTHEAS DURELL, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claims.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty sixth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

SARAH J. HATLETT, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the seven month day of September, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

HENRY WEST.

late of Livermore in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LIVERMORE May 22th, 1838. ARNOLD WHITTEMORE. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMON DAVEE,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEOLA May 22th, 1838. BARNABAS DAVEE. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ABEL JAMES,

late of Hartford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Hartford May 22th, 1838. FRANCIS JAMES. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JOSIAH JUDKINS

late of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Greenwood May 22th, 1838. FEMELIA JUDKINS. 3w42

NOTICE.

